IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTA HAVANA, Feb. 17 .- With a fair number of papers, and a respectable party both of Spain and Cuba, Antonomy has been a standard doctrine. The insular press has discussed it perhaps more than it might were not Slavery, Church, territorial integrity, independeuce, and other genial topics banished out of argument by decree. Whatever remains of Cubanism in the press of Havana has mostly gone into the Autonomy as the one liberal idea permitted by that which one of the papers called Dulcificadora-a sort of confectannery process for embalming dead liberties. Of the leading or popular Spanish papers not one pleads for this doctrine, which is a sure sign that the number of genuine liberals among the Spaniards of the isle is much inferior to the Bourbonized army of the place-hunting interest. The Spanish bareacle has blood and draws blood, and the barnacie party will not surrender the mildest form of self-government to the island without strenuous compulsion. The idea, however, has taken a new emphasis from the risings in the districts of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos, and perhaps Trinidad, where thousands of people demand it with arms in hand. The Government papers profess, for mysterious reasons, not to believe their sincerity; but it is nevertheless true that if Spain could ever possess the gemus of doing anything at once it would settle the Cuban question by doing two things right away-tirst, grant the autonomy; second, abolish Slavery. The autonomy which is demanded for Cuba is based upon the programme of the Republicans of Spain. It will serve to quote it here in the eloquent words of Castellar, one of the best in mind and heart of the Peninsular leaders:

First: Immediate abolition of Slavery, so that we can present ourselves in the Congress of the peoples with the trophies of broken chains.

Second: Autonomy of the islands of Puerto-Rico and Cuba, which shall have their own Parliament, administration, government, and a bond of nationalty uniting them to Spain as Canada is united to England, so that founding the liberty of States we shall conserve the integrity of the national territory. We wish that the islands of Cuba and Puerto-Rico may be our sisters, and do not wish that

they may be transatlantic Polands. Third: Recognition unreserved and unambiguous that the capital fact of the century is the fact of the independonce pointed out to the heroes of its nationalities by the heroes of our own independence.

Fourth: Recognition that the republican form of government is the one proper to America. Renunciation of all the stupid dreams of monarchical restorationists.

Fifth: Immediate recognition of all the Spanish-Amer ican countries whose independence we may not have re cognized already, and a friendly arrangement of all or difficulties with those people among whom, as Spaniards we have a country and a hearth, and who, as Spaniards, are our brothers, feeling the warmth of our blood in their veins, and giving form to their thought with our son

Sixth: Special and cordial recognition of the Mexical Republic, whose chief is the model of the civil magistrate, the savior of the democracy; and the severe judge, who has made the resurrection of monarchy in America 1mpossible

Seventh: Peace at once with the republics of the Pa-Eighth: Moral support in the future to a federation of

Spanish republies. Ninth: Constant aspiration for a political interior more

democratic, for harmony between our institutions and those of America, to represent the interests of its peoples, to be their voice in the councils of Europe, in which office Spain will have the noblest ministry of modern his tory-that of being, through moral relations, mediator between the old world and the new.

No one expected that this idealist's programme would be carried out by the business firm carrying on the trade of Provisional Government at Madrid and that good morals and high sense would put into the old rogue's work of managing provinces. But it is more practical and safe than any leading notion the providers have attempted. We are certain that it will require a genius of morals and sense to effectually save Cuba; and it looks as if the failure of Castellar's programme were the loss of the island. One word as to a part of this programme. If the Spanish Republicans are inspired by the Mexican experiment it would be well for them to study their ground and their men, and patiently digest history. They can make sure whether the Republic is an idea or only a sentiment, and scarce that, with the great mass of Spaniards who can neither read nor write. They can weigh Prim's words, that "You cannot make a republic without republicans," and set to work maki republicans by free schools. But Mexico will teach them soberly that the worst conceivable despotism is chronic war kept up by a few who have ideas at the expense of millions they never instruct. Cuba will be another instance in point if she is to win her independence and keep it in any sinister way, if her liberty and reform depend mainly upon the siaveholder. Fertunately for her, as some of her ablest think, the United States is not far off.

The autonomy here desired for Cuba is quite in accord with the ideas of the Spanish republicans, though I believe one of the loyal papers attempts giving the name with some qualifications to a plan of provincialism which offers Cuba the rights of Andalusia and Catalufia, minus some important differences. The Canadian self-government represents the general demand of those who favor the territorial integrity of Spain under republican forms. putting quite out of the question those who were and might still be autonomists could they trust to Spanish government, and be assured, to quote the words of one of the shrewdest of the insurgent leaders, that "the liberties of Cuba would be safe from the fluctuations of Spanish politics." That is not believed possible under any peninsular disposition of island affairs. But it is important to know the features and substance of the proposed reform, and I present you here the draft of a project to that end, which lately attracted interest. It is not the wisest or safest which might be presented under head of autonomy, yet it shows the progressive working of the Cuban mind even upon the Conservative side of

I. An Island Assembly, chosen by suffrage, in a manner to be determined by vote.

II. This Assembly to elect its President and make gen eral laws, any one of which disapproved by Spain shall He over one year, then, if insisted upon, shall be enacted. III. Legislation as to affairs, special and particular, of the isle shall be executed immediately following the approbation of the Governor-General. If he disapproves, it will lie over six months, and then go into effect if the mbly so decide.

IV. The Assembly exclusively will make the budget of the island, excepting that of the national expenses, which quota shall be fixed by the general government in accord with that of Cuba.

V. Provision that the employments of the Island gov ernments shall be filled on nomination of the Governor or the delegates, except as regard the forces of war and

VI. The Governor-General appointed by Spain as its delegate, will have command of the land and naval forces which may be necessary in the judgment of the Assembly. He may make use of them without the Assembly's advice only in case of jactual rebellion. VII. The mother country may have the initiative in the

affairs of the isle on consent of the Assembly. VIII. This constitution not to be medified without con

sent of the Assembly, and after a year's notice. IX. The civil Governor-Superior, in accord with the City Council, and three times its number of principal taxpayers, may provide the number of delegates which shall

elected, and the manner by which they may be chosen. This project, I have reason to believe, was made out by a liberal Conservative and slaveholder, for it is dumb or unintelligent respecting the subject of suffrage-indeed, it sells away the whole framework of government to the "triple number" of tax-payers and slaveholders. But even the Judas of Conservatism, who sells flesh and blood, shows in Cuba that

the world has advanced. There is no concession in the present attitude of the Cuban Government. On the contrary, it seems Il hostility. Liberty of meeting, of the press, and speech, have all been choked; the passport system evails in all its rigor; a dozen towns and cities are verned as in a state of siege; court-martial is set , in the Capital to try the greatest and smallest of anable offenses; arrests without known cause the been increasing; and the offense of infidenzia may be construed to expose a multitude of sins harassments and devastations. Nothing can be

again. Besides declaring martial-law, the predicted from the present situation, except a con-

4 ... u. dant of Trinidad forbids, from six in the siderable task on both sides, and a vast expense to

evening till six in the morning, the transit of horsemen other than cavalry of the Government. The offense of infidelty is defined to include treason, rebellion conspiracy, sellition, reception of rebels, intelligence with the enemy, coalitions of workmen, seditions and allegories, etectera. At the same time the Captain-General takes pains to say that "there is no foundation for the rumors which circulate in the city to the end of alarming families. After the 20th of the month will occur what now occurs." He promises that "only disturbers of order will be exposed to the imaginable mediate and severe application of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the sufficient of the circulate in the city to the end of alarming families. After the 20th of the month will occur what now occurs." He promises that "only disturbers of order will be exposed to the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the form of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the form of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the form of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the form of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the city to the form of the laws, guar-liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible to the city to the the same we must a licenses to the possition. Slavery are chiefled with the reference to the judgment of Desapucto on execution upon property and estates.

Cuba and Spain. The rebellion has grown stronger; judicial code with the reference to the judgment of Desapucto on execution upon property and estates.

The Government of Havana annuls all licenses to their position. Slavery are of derived to the intensity of the inexting in the cert of the intensity of the the same we must accept the the corn of the leasence of the incorner in the Cubar are are of derived to the form are of four days mediate and severe application of the laws, guardians always of honorable and pacific men, whatever their opinions.". All news propagated in the the city to the contrary of that indicated, will be treated as "an offense against anthority, and a stigma cast upon the proverbial honor of Spain." Thus does Spain become inquisitorial as to the question of offending whenever she wishes to crush. The various orders given from the Captain-Generalcy leave no means wanting to construe an offense Never, says a toyal paper, were the restrictions upon the press more severe. The danger of the Spanish cause may be judged from the weight and ingenuity

of its extensive system of repressions. The Captain-General thanks 65 tobacco merchants for the monthly sum of \$6,180 to support the operations of the military, and the planters and merchants lately invited to guaranty a loan, have agreed to a loan of eight millions and additional imposts-four reals on each box of sugar; \$1 for each cargo of tobacco; 25 per cent. increase of tax on industry and commerce, 5 per cent on customs. The military situation accords with the Government necessities. Telegraphic communication with Sagua, Matanzas, Villa Clara, and Cienfueges, had been cut by the rebels of the two latter districts, and it was feared that an attempt would be made on the telegraph and railroad beyond Macagua in the north-west. Accordingly troops had been sent to several points of the road in small detachments. The official gazette states that the rebels to the number of 2,000 had been met at Manicaragna, between Villa Clara and Trinidad, and dispersed, 30 being killed.

It is as we thought in Spain. The partnership of Prim and Serrano was an organized quarrel, bound to break out. There are those who believe that Prim is a Spanish hero, qualified by some of the talent and character of Capt. Rynders; that Serrano betraved his Queen personally; and who, at all events, knowing the individuality of both men, will not trust to the honesty or ambitions of either. These are the serpents hung up for the pealing of Cuba, and with them, it may be, Montpensier. Is it possible to obtain autonomy and the Republic from a Spanish Government of Prim. Serrano, Ayala, Topete, Dulce, and the rest? Topete and his family are native Cubans, but nearly all its women have united in protest and petition against the decreed liberty of conscience. Serrano and Dulce have Cuban wives, and to that extent are progressive in respect to Cuba. You report from Spain that they are to abolish Slavery ; but let us not be unduly grateful. There is a talent of delay well known to Cabmets, and probably none possess it more strongly than the politicians of Spain. Searcely the united and urgent sentiment of the world will, I fear, move it beyond its pace against Slavery.

THE FORCES ON BOTH SIDES. TEROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.-More troops have come. To day takes place a review of the troops in the city, said to number, with the addition of the fresh troops from Spain, 10,000 or 12,000 men. The Cubans are beaten on parade, for certain. I fear a little for those bodies of insurgents who demonstrate without center or base against the well-armed soldiers of Spain Yesterday the official paper boasted the Government could rely upon 70,000 men in veterans, yolunteers, and trained militia; but nobody believes it by much If it be at all true, then it is an admission that the Spaniards have put more troops into the field than they take pride in telling, after having said that 6,000 or 7,000 men would stifle the insurrection. The Cubans have their side to show : Cobre, Caney, Holguin, Gibara, Puerto-Principe, Villa Clara, Manicaragua, Sagua, Jagney, Sanctus-Spiritu, Trinidad, the Cuzco Hills, neighborhoods or headquarters of disaffection, each of which the Spaniards must visit pretty thoroughly before being able to say that the rebellion is at an end. Though without precise data I venture upon the following estimate of the rebel

ä	08:	
	Under Cespedes, Aguillera, Marmol	
	Quesada's army Villa Clara insurgents	6,000
	Rebels at Manicargua	2,500
	Prenounced near Trinidad and Sanctus. Small demonstrations elsewhere	. 1,060
	Billali demonstrations else victe	05,000

Total......25, Fourteen thousand men may be nearer the num ber under Cespedes and Marmol and about Holguin. The figures given are based upon intelligent opin ions, not my own, and include some statements of the Spanish press, but they do not pretend to accuracy. The revolutionists count any day upon 100,000 men or more if they can find arms for them. As the Spanish press has estimated the available strength of the Government side at 70,000, it may be presumptuous o venture an independent calculation. But if only to show over what an extent the loyal army is dis-

ibuted the following rough guess is hazarded	÷
In the capital and forts. 10,00 Pinar del Rio district. 8 Cienfuegos. 2,6 Operating against Mannearagua 1,6 Near Jaguey, under Gov. Colon 7 Count Valmaseda's army 5,6 About Holguin and Gibara 1,5 In Villa Clara 3,6 In Villa Clara 6 Cardenas, Matanzas, Sagua 5,0 Remedlos, Batabano, &c. 7 Santiago de Cuba 3,6 Neuvitas 2,0 Small garrisons at various points 3,0 New troops expected daily 6,0	000000000000000
	7

Total....43,800

On both the belligerent sides I have no doubt the figures given are rather in excess, and it is likely to be most on the Spanish side. But for representing so many garrisons I have the authority of the loval press, whatever it may be worth. Three-fourths of the stated forces are probably volunteer, and over and above this general number The Diario reports it a militia sufficient to eke out an army of 70,000. Believe it who pleases. It remains only to be said that in the table given the militia has been counted in, in one or two places at least. The military moral to be deduced from all this showing is that Spain has too many places to garrison, by reason of which the rebellion is all the stronger. The frebels prefer the mountains, and may win their battle without gaining many victories.

The news from the Eastern district is that Cespedes and Agiullera had seated themselves upon son haciendas between Nuevitas and Gibara, with 'the intention of opening at no distant day intimate communication with the forces of Quesada. The quarter of Santiago de Cuba is said to be fully protected by the Spanish troops at present, nearly all the rebels having gone away. Holguin was represented as being still held by the loyalists, but surrounded by rebels. Valmaseda has reëntered Manzapilla, having sent but a portion of his troops to Santiago de Cuba. The loyalists are complaining that a score of houses and plantations have been burned in and about Holgian, and the rebels are accused of barbarities which, I suspect, may be committed on both sides, but mostly on the side of the despotic, and perhaps, too, by very great odds. Remember Trinidad, Sanctus-Spiritn, Sagna, Cienfuegos, and other places were all suffering in population and property the consequence of the insurrection; and so with other towns not directly in the rebellion. In Sanctus-Spiritu, Trinidad, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and three or four other towns, martial law reigns, and planters roundabout are especially overawed. The Laguey rebels, said to number 1,500, are reported by the Spaniards as in a state of dispersion, but this is meagerly beheved. They rest on the Corojo mountain and the Cienaga wilderness east of Cienfuegos. The war, as has been seen in the east, has taken at times a guerillero character, and undoubtedly Count Valmesada has suffered more than his share of its

liberties are to suffer as extreme a repression as possible while the war lasts, under the new bayonet prescription adopted by Dulce for Cuba's "indigesliberty than now; but war is a great despotism, and | that passports will be granted as usual after that tion of liberties." The island never endured less Spanish war particularly so. It will be enough to period. ask, nay, demand, in the name of civilization that it shall not be cruel and merciless. I cannot say what it may become in this "country of the viceversas," but what we fear it may become is strongly based upon what has been done already. The situation is commercially odd, coffee and sugar getting high, money lowering; so that one will not risk a moral or business speculation in such uncertain terms. As for the event of things, judge for yourself between two precious opinious. Gen. Concha, one of the worst of the ex-captains-general, holds that the insurrection can be quelled, but with great cost to Spain. The Gaulois, organ of Bourbon, gives up the case as lost, and deems the safer course for Spain to make the best business terms she can out of a bad bargain, never quite retrievable, whatever be the issue. When such doctors disagree who shall decide ? Whatever the decision may be, Spain will have to

SUMMARY OF NEWS. Count Valmaseda had fortified Bayamo, with view of making it, probably, a base for future operations. Several regiments of his troops had marched into Santingo de Cuba. His own coming was noticed in Manzanillo. A Holguin letter accuses the rebel Mambises with having tried to burn the town, succeeding, however, in burning only a score of houses. A letter at date of the 7th says that although troops held the town still, the insurgents surrounded it, and

were cutting off communications. Captain-General Dulce has decreed that every port or point of embarkation not having a custom-house shall be closed to all kinds of vessels and all sorts of commerce, exporting or importing, within the limits eastward of the lighthouse of Cayo Bahia de Cadiz, on the north coast, and eastward of the port of Cienfuegos by the south coast. The naval commandants are charged to notify vessels found on the way to any of the closed ports.

During the past year, 8,168 Chinamen arrived in Cuba, against 14,699 in 1867. The Custom-House at Havana dispatched a day, 323,630 tobaccos, and 47,814 lb of leaf.

The Diario announces that the important jurisdic tions of Santiaga de Cuba and Guantanamo are really protected by the Spanish troops; that the main body of the rebels had retired from between Santiago and Bayamo; that Ce spedes and Aguillera had situated themselves upon some haciendas between Nuevitas and Gibara, with a view of approaching the rebels further west. Puerto-Principe it reports as still uncaptured, and garrisoned by 3,000 men. It asserts that the western outbreaks will be disposed of in 15 days, and that the Governor-General reckons upon a force of 70,000 men in veterans, volunteers, and militia.

From Havana was dispatched on the 18th, 8,924 boxes and 184 hhds. sugar, 80,000 twists of tobacco, 3,900 pounds of the same in leaf, 1,708 bags coffee, 10 pipes of aguardiente, 10 hhds. pure molasses, and 5,000 boxes of cigars.

Two Major-Generals and three Brigadiers have arrived with the new troops from Spain, which when fully arrived will number nearly 6,000 in all. Twenty officers and 1,070 men have already come.

The Oriental of Holguin says that the insurgents there are "worthy brothers of the incendiaries of Bayamo," and gives a list of the houses which they have burned, along with the establishments of Nates, Vega, Perez, and Cristobal.

The Boletin Mercantil of Cardenas speaks of a discovery of arms not far from that place. It gives the rumor of a new rising among the Cuzco range of

The father curate of Guanabo has been taken to prison for having blessed a banner of insurgents in Some hundreds of Spaniards had gone out to meet insurgents on the limits of jurisdiction between

Sanctus-Spiritu and Trinidad. The Macagua district, lately regarded in danger of an uprising, has twenty-eight important sugar-mills, which produce each year more than 250,000 boxes

and about 20,000 hhds. Hence the Government has sent troops at once to its defense. Don Miguel Cantero of Trinidad, and Señor Cas tillo of Havana, among the best known and wealth iest men of Cuba, have been arrested and sent to

prison. The former owns a vast estate near Sanetus-Spiritu. The Spanish papers complain bitterly of the guerrillero campaigu carried on by the rebel Marmol in the Eastern Department. A list is given of twenty houses and haciendos burned in the neighborhood of Holguin. It is not certain, however, that the rebels

have burned them. Cespedes is reported by the Spanish organ to have shot one of his generals, Modesto Diaz, for betraying the fight on the River Cauto to Count Valmaseda. The Voz de Cuba, a Spanish paper, reports the surrender of a petty chief named Milanes.

The Jaguey rebels were in the Corojo Mountain. three leagues east. They defended a pass in the wilderness, known as the Cienaga. The Spaniards say that they have found three hundred carbines secreted near the mountain. The Governor of Colon had encountered some of the rebels.

The sugar mills of Cavillo, three leagues from Colon, was surprised by Coyalisto, and the owners and twelve more captured. Arms and ammunition were seized likewise. There are fears of new insurrections in the Jaguey country, according to the Spanish papers.

Dulroca, Pardo, Osaguera, Moras, Menocal, and others, farmers and lawyers, were among the Jaguey insurgents, and with them a Mexican colonel. It is said at last that the number of their forces, at first reported 600, is about 2,000. The For reports that a body of the insurgents had been dispersed and 70 prisoners taken. Others had surrendered.

The Spaniards report that a favorable reaction has taken place at Villa Clara, the rebels of which had demanded autonomy, and, it is thought, had received promises of one kind or other.

The Diario warmly commends the Captain-General's order against spreading false rumors of news. The Preusa recommends prompt and severe punishment of all culpable under the recent abrogation of the laws by supreme military order.

In consequence of a rising of 200 men at Banao, with cries of "Live independence, and death to Spaniards," the Lieutenant-Governor of Sancti Spiritus has declared his jurisdiction in a state of siege. He commands rural proprietors to give notice to the authorities of all suspicious gatherings, and prohibits meetings of more than three persons at a time. Anthors, editors, writers who in any way encourage sedition, will be visited with the pains of martial law. The same order in substance has been given in all the capitals of rebellious districts. The same Governor notices the victory of 29 volunteers at Sipiabo over 200 rebels.

The jurisdiction of Remedios is suffering the effects of the insurrection. Families are leaving town for Havana, and others are fleeing to the town from the rural districts. Telegraphic communication has been completely destroyed. The Voz de Cuba says that a Mexican General was

Juniata, which lately sailed for the United States. The Prensa says in a late editorial that the Govern ment will take no note of being considered cruel if in the end it can secure a country united and faith-

By authorization of the Provisional Government. Captain-General Dulce has dictated a reform of the

vana papers that a malicious rumor has been circulated that the Government will give no more pass ports after the close of the amnesty term. He says

The crime of infidelity is defined in official orders as including treason or leza-nacion, rebellion, insurrection, conspiracy, sedition, reception of rebels, intelligence with enemies, coalition of laborers and others, manifestations, allegories, &c., for the purpose of disturbing of public order, and in any manner attacking the national integrity. These offenses, as also robbery, will hereafter be tried by Court-martial.

The crying of news in Havana is prohibited. The sellers of newspapers cannot cry out any more than their title. All who make outcry of the articles or affairs which they contain will have their copies confiscated, and be subject to penalty according to the scandal they cause.

Herewith I send you an additional order from the Captain-General, interesting to all who trade with

the island.

It being indispensable to decree extraordinary means in order to fulfill the peremptory obligations of the Treasury in this island, and meet the increase of exponses consequent upon the state of war which it encoun ters, and considering that the gravity of the situation demands from its loyal inhabitants, already giving new proofs worthy of all admiration, that they accredit the resolve of its Government to defend, at all costs of person and property, the integrity of the national territory-a sacrifice equal to the one they imposed upon themselves in the year 1837, for purpose of the civil war which then devastated the peninsula, and in 1850, on occasion of the troubles which took place in this island. After having heard a commission of proprietors, farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, who have come in the name of said classes, as representing their explicit sentiments, and have ratified unanimously the bases of a project which they have published, I have agreed to approve in all its parts, decreeing in virtue of my plenary powers the fol-

owing: 1. From March 1, will be exacted in all the Custom-Houses of the Isle, the following export dues: 1 escudo (\$2) of silver for each box of sugar; 24 escudos for each hogshead of mascabado; 2 escudos upon each tierce of tobacco m leaf; 1 escudo upon cach millar of tobacco

2. At the same time will be required in all the Custom Houses, an additional charge of 5 per cent over the value of the existing import dues.

3. Also, will be enacted, and only in the current fiscal year, a charge of 25 per cent on the quotas of industrial and commercial contributions, excepting contributors whose incomes may be less than 500 escudos annually. 4. Opportune orders will be given for the direct fulfillment of these dispositions. DOMINGO DULCE.

THE STATE OF CUBAN COMMERCE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 19 .- The different articles of commerce received at present from Spain obtain no sale whatever. The schooner Josefina from Mallorea, and the brig Diligencia, both Spanish vessels (the latter touched at Ponce), have arrived here with general cargoes, but in view of the present stagnation of business, will have to carry their products to other ports. American produce, such as lard, potatoes, coal oil, and butter, are in great demand, and, being necessaries, obtain good prices. Lumber and cooperage stock are completely unsalable, and large stocks are on hand. Two vessels are expected to arrive shortly with provisions from New-York. As regards sugar, the plantations of Nuevitas, Gibara, Santa Cruz and Manzanilla have ceased grinding, with the exception of several small ones near Santa Cruz. In our own jurisdiction, thanks to the protection of the troops and volunteers, quite a number have commenced grinding again, and unless a rainy spell sets in, we may expect to be better off toward the middle of the crops. The feasibility of doing away with the volunteer corps is being discussed, as their organization is a continual provocation to the insurgents, who set fire to the farms and estates, and cause us double loss. The st of the cedars remaining in Nuevitas and Gibara are being shipped to Europe. Sixty thousand feet still remain in Santa Cruz, which are to be shipped to Hamburg. The stock in Manzanillo is hardly sufficient to load the vessels there waiting for it to carry to Hamburg and Bremen. In the lumber business

making advances; and no one will make them, for the means of transportation for an indefinite time are wanting. As I have already informed you the want of sugar has caused several vessels to proceed to Gautaimanio, dispatches from thence to St. John report the Brilliant with 120 boxes of sugar, 40 hhds. molasses, s tres, honey, 127 bags old rags, and 23,000 cigars. The health of the port is improving, only five cases

generally, it is impossible to do anything without

of cholera within the last two days. There is no political news, save the usual unsettled feeling between the parties.

ST. DOMINGO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Santo Domingo, Feb. 9.-President Johnson's

party broadside is producing some curious results in wholly unexpected quarters. For good or evil the tragon's teeth are sown, and the armed men are springing forth for the battle. Some think that part of his last annual message, which treats of the annexation of Hayti-like those sentences giving his plan for canceling the public debt-were only intended to supply and outline a campaign programme for the use of the Democratic party, but here those hint of annexation are positively founding a strong annexa-

There is an elaborate affectation of indifference on the part of the leading members of the Governmenta cam incredulity as to its possibility seems the official cue on the question of annexation-but all this does not conceal the deep, absorbing anxiety of every leading Dominican to learn exactly what it does mean, and, above all, whether the President-elect will en-

mad, above all, whether the President-elect will entertain that line of policy.

Meanting the enemies of the Bacz Government are making vigorous use of Mr. Johnson's emphatic sentences to alarm and excite the masses into revolt. They declare that Bacz is selling them like sents on the United States, under whose laws, say they, "black men are still no better than slaves, and no negro's person or property' safe." There was some stir in the interior province of Seybo, and something like 200 men gathered in arms, but the revolt was proposed to the word almost as soon as raised, and at present there is no sign of revolution. Yet annexation, the most serious of the disturbing questions, still remains unsettled, and may do mischief at last. What does the Washington Cabinet via for intend to do with St. Downson Cabinet via for intend to do with St. Downson Cabinet via for intend to do with St. Downson Cabinet via for which we will, but in that, as in all other human measures, the inherent conditions of time and place must be duly considered. Assuming, for argument's sake, that he and Congress are disposed to annex Hayti, as the fill and natural accomplaniment of the sister islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the wishes and the character of the word. Assuming, for argument's sake, that he and Congress are disposed to annex Hayti, as the fill and natural accomplaniment of the sister islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the wishes and the character of the word. The population cannot well be entirely gigored. It is excited a control to the same and rest of the population cannot yet be proposed to annex Hayti, as the fill and natural accomplaniment of the sater judges of the population cannot yet be population of the proposed of the same was a continued to the word.

Supposing, then, that the Grant Government should choose to annex Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hayti, is excreed admits of doubt that those three Stands of the population cannot that the stands are the potential population cannot that the stands are the potential population ca

secreted in the coal-hole of the American steamer

ing promised their slaves to give them interty before 1870. The Spanish officials have, for thirty years, kept Cuba in fetters by threatening to liberate and arm their slaves for an indiscriminate slaughter of the native whites whenever Cubans attempted revolution. It was this threat, and the information from Washington, which, at the critical point, held the planters of Cuba inactive and sacrificed Lopez. The Cubans now have among their most active partisans of revolution, more than a thousand men in the vigor of young manhood, who were educated in the United States; who understand and honor our free institutions. These men—themselves rich slave owners—were almost the first to declare that the abolition of slavery should be made the means and the seal of Cuban independence. This class of men are to-day the most prominent and the most efficient leaders of the revolution. This implies that the hardy, enduring, easily-supported blacks will be efficient leaders of the revolution. This implies that the bardy, enduring, easily-supported blacks wilk be the staple soldiers of the war. It implies that the freedmen of Cuba are, and will be, the bone and sinew of the battle for national independence. This means, also, that in Cuba, as in Hayti, the white chiefs must deal wisely with the negro masses to be entirely successful. The plan in Cuba is well known to many Senators and cannot be unknown to Gen. Grant, and three new States may come into the Union—if Washington befriends that plan; for Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico may unite to form the Inde-Hayti, and Porto Rico may unite to form the Inde-pendent Republic of the Antilles before the close of his administration.

Much depends upon himself and his party, but an Much depends upon himself and his party, but an element is now in motion which will become dangerous and impracticable if it shall be mishandled by reckless demagogues. Were Congress to anthorize the measure in advance, and President Grant should officially invite the Dominican Republic to unite with Haytt and cuter the Union as a sovereign sister State, there would be no difficulty. The respective Presidents would thus be safely induced to submit the proposition to the people. Properly presented to them as an honorable invitation to become, so to speak, a partner in the greatness of a great nation, the offer would be accepted with enthusiasm. Except in this way, neither Government would dare take the open initiative. It would be scized upon and misrepresented by its enemics to work its overtires. and misrepresented by its enemies to work its over-throw, as was fiercely attempted on the receipt of Mr. Johnson's Message. The Scybo movement was promptly crashed out, but the war-cry of Sold, Sold, may be revived any day.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REVENUE AND TRADE-INCREASED PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR EDU CATION-THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AND THE HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT-ARRIVAL OF HAY-TIAN REFUGEES FROM AUX CAYES-THE CARIBBEAN CABLE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

KINGSTON, Feb. 9.-The Legislature is now in session, and several important measures for the internal improvement of the colony are under deliberation in the Council. The annual Financial Statement, just presented to that body, is of a highly encouraging character, the revenue for the past year having exceeded the estimates, and been more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government. Owing to the handsome crops of sugar and coffee which have been secured during the last 12 months, both the large plantations and the small settlements having yielded abundantly, there has been throughout the Island a general revival of trade, which is admitted to be in a far healthier state than in the years immediately preceding the Autumn of 1895, hen the disastrons occurrences at Morant Bay aled the fate of Lyre's unfortunate administration. when the insistrony of the corresponding quarter of last year by nearly \$10,000, and the price and the fact of the countributed to produce this pleasing result. The civin war in Hayti has temporarily suspended the large export trade of that island in logwood, and the deficiency thus created has been supplied by Jamaica, which has, during the past year, shipped to the United States and Europe a larger quantity of logwood than in any previous year of her history. A good trade has been recently carried on too between this place and the principal revolutionary ports in Hayti, while the numerous refugees from Cuba and Hayti now in this island have helped materially to increase the consumption of imported articles, and in this way to swell the revenue. The receipts of revenue in the first quarter of the present financial year have exceeded the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year by nearly \$100,000, and have also exceeded the average of the same quarter in the past five years by over \$10,000.

over \$10,000.

One of the good fruits of this marked improvement in the financial condition of the colony is that the Government will be able to devote nore ample means to the sadiy-neglected work of educating the people, as well as to the improvement of the roads throughout the island; and it is pleasing to record that the Government has just proposed to increase the expenditure for education by 69 per cent beyond what it was two years ago. But even on the enlarged scale, the expenditure for education is miscrably small and totally inadequate, being not more than 10 cents per capita annually for the whole population. There is a promise, however, of better things in this direction. The good example of the Northern States of the American Union, and of the United States Government, in following up emandipation with the boon of education to the freed people of the South, cannot fall to than 10 cents per capila annually for the transfer things in this direction. The good example of the Northern States of the American Union, and of the United States Government, in following up emancipation with the boon of education to the freed people of the South, cannot fall to make itself felt in this part of the world. We are soon to have model schools on the industrial system in different parts of the island, and teachers specially trained for their work are to be sent out from England to take charge of those establishments. Two of the teachers have already arrived, and arrangements are in progress to commence operations without delay.

The civil war in Hayti, and the movements of the French and English vessels of war in these seas, in connection therewith, continue to attract a great deal of attention in this island. The French Admiral from Martintention in this island. The French Admiral from Martintention in this island.

nection therewith, continue to attracts grest deal of attention in this siand. The French Admiral from Martinique has been here on a visit, the object of which was, it is reported, to have an interview with the British Naval Commander-in-Chief withireference to what is regarded as the overbearing attitude of Fresident Salnave. The interview did not take place, the English Admiral, who had been expectant at Port Royal having been compelled to return North on account of his health. The French Admiral, after consulting with the Commodore of this station, has returned to Port au Prince, where he will repeat his demands upon the Haytlan Government for an appology, already refused him, backed by Her Britannio Majesty's atomers there.

A few days ago, two vessels arrived here from Aux

apology, already refused him, backed by Her Britannic Majesty's steamers there.

A few days ago, two vessels arrived here from Aux Cayes with Haytian refugees, about 300 in all. They represent that the wish of the general population of Aux Cayes was to surrender; but the authorities having determined to effer the most unflinching resistance to Salnare, it was feared the town would be bombarded. The decks of one of the vessels were crowded with men, women, and children, many of them but very scantily armed, and in a sickly state, and most of them entirely destitute of means. The purses of the wealthy Haytians, and of the Jamaicans generally, will be heavily taxed to supply the necessities of these poor people.

The island is healthy, and business in this city is brisk. The demand for American breadstuffs and provisions is nd for American breadstuffs and provisions is

lively.

have news from Barbadoes that Baron Hippel, the We have news from Barbadoes that Baron Hippel, the Agent of the Caribbean Submarine Telegraph, was expected on that island for the purpose of submitting proposals to the Government relative to the landing of the Cable at that island. He has concluded arrangements with the Governor of the French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, at both of which the Cable will be landed. The Barbadoes Government is prepared to give the Telegraph Company \$12,500 a year for 10 years.

BURNING OF THE MITTIE STEPHENS.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER-A SCENE OF TERROR-HEROISM.

We gather the following particulars of the burning of the Mittie Stephens on the Red River from

MEXICO. PROSPECTS OF THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN TAMAULIPAS-TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANA ON THE LAND QUESTION-VIGOROUS OPERA-TIONS AGAINST ROBBERS AND KIDNAPPERS.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MEXICO. Jan. 21 .- The civil war in the State of

Tamaulipas still continues, but it has not spread to other districts, and apparently the Government troops are making fair progress in the work of pacification The chief of the revolutionists is Gen. Dr. Manuel M. Cuesta, who states in a manifest which he issued in November from Villa de Casas that he had taken up arms as the last resource against the arbitrary acts of the State authorities, and he cites several which had been committed. Some of his adherents, Parra Vela, and Carillo, with over one hundred men attacked San Fernando at 4 2. m. of the 20th nlt., and were repulsed with severe loss by Mariano Garcia and Gen. Escobedo sent the following dispatch to the Government from Ciudad Victoria, dated the 2d in ' Having destroyed the parties of rebels which had wandered in the vicinity of Burgos and San Fernando, I shall march to-morrow to the Panocha to accelerate the operations of the citizen Juan N. Cortina against the rebels who in number of 400 to 500 are in that direction, under the leadership of Manuel M. Cuesta, Branlio Vargas, and Bujanos. Another small party of rebels being in the vicinity of Hidalgo I have given orders for it to be followed tenaciously, and I anticipate that this, as also these of Guesta and Vargas, will shortly be dispersed." Gen. Garva, the Governor of Tamaulipas, has been elected a member of the Supreme Court of Justice, and if he should accept this position he will have to resign the Governorship, in which case the pretext for the local war will be removed, and this measure, coupled with the energetic action of the Government troops, may restore peace to that restless portion of the Republic. At present, the road between Tampico and Sau Luis Potosi is ansafe, and on the 13th inst. a Conducta left the latter city with \$2,008,000 for Vera Cruz, instead of going to [the former port, for which it had been destined.

movement of the Indian population to obtain by force the division of lands to which they believe themselves entitled had been stopped by the prompt dispatch of troops from Mexico to occupy the estates of San Javier and Casa Blanca; but the Indians of Fenange and Futo of the district of Tulancingo, in alliance with those of Huayacccotla have invaded the estate of Vaquerias, taking possession of the greater part of the lands. This matter requires very greater part of the lands. This matter requires very prudent management to avoid a social war, and, probably as a measure of precaution to prevent the development of this movement, Gen. Alatorre left Jalapa with his staff on the 12th inst in the direction of the mountainous region of Puebla, at the head of a strong column consisting of 1,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, a battery, a sanitary section, and ten wagons with ammunition. As the attention of the authorities in the district of Pachuca must have been senously occupied by the attempted communist revolutics in the district of Pachuca must have been seriously occupied by the attempted communist revolution of the Indian population, few, measures appear to have been taken against the robbers and kidnappers, who, in consequence became so abundant and intolerable that the country population rose against them betwix! Mineral del Monte and Pachuca, followed up, encountered, fought and defeated several bands, took some prisoners whom they strung up immediately, thus setting an example of a new spirit that begins to manifest itself in the country. Another instance of this spirit occurred in the State of Puebla, where in Los Libres, a proprietor, Dr. Jose M. Garcia

From the district of Pachuca the news is that the

instance of this spirit occurred in the State of Puebla, where in Los Libres, a proprietor, Dr. Jose M. Garcia was kidnapped on the 8th inst., the population turned out on masse to find the criminals and free Garcia; they encountered the kidnappers on the 10th, took three prisoners, and liberated the victim.

The official paper of Queretaro announces that tranquillity reigns in that State, and that the bands of robbers have disappeared, owing to the vigor displayed by the Governor in following up the robbers, and this gentleman calls upon the occupants of farms to give him notice immediately when any other bands make their appearance. The police are also showing make their appearance. The police are also showing unwonted activity. Some important criminals have been captured in the environs of this capital during the last few days; and in Zacateleo, State of Tlaxcala, three men who were caught coming out of a house, where they had robbed and ill-treated a woman, were tried immediately and suffered death the same day. In this capital 12,068 men and 5,101 women were

day. In this capital 12,068 men and 5,101 women were arrested during the past year; the largest numbers were for drunkenness and disputes, fighting and wounding; next for robberies, offenses against authority, and breaches of public ordinances.

The office for the liquidation of the interior debt has also a large result to show for its labors in 1863. It liquidated 864 claims for the aggregate amount of \$100,164,160, and probably its operations will be completed in the present year.

As regards public instruction the Congress has decreed the following basis for the reform of the law of December, 1867: First: To establish an ample liberty of teaching: second: to facilitate and propagate as much as possible primary and fpopular instruction; third: to popularize and make more generally known the exact and natural sciences; fourth: to conserve d natural sciences; fourth and improve the especial schools for secondary struction: fifth: to reform the especial school of commerce in order that it may also serve as a special school for administration: sixth: to arrange that the necessary expenses shall not exceed the sum assigned for public instruction in the budget of disbursements. for public instruction in the budget of disbursement Congress has also voted the appropriation of national Congress has also voted the appropriation of national-ized church property to the amount of \$50,00 to the Lancasterian Society for the improvement of schools. In the Academy of Preparatory Studies in this capital Dr. Guillerno Prieto, a prominent Liberal and literary man, is about to give a course of lectures on political economy. In the city of Morelia branches have been established in the college of San Nicolus for the study of literature and the practice of managing of literature and the practice of music and gymnastics. In Zacatecas the Governor assisted at the inauguration of a literary institution on the 1st inst. Trial by jury has been adopted by Congress and the Governor. jury has been adopted by Congress and the Government for military offenses; a jury of five officets will decide about the fact, and a second, composed of an equal number, will dictate the sentence. The evident desire of the Liberal party is to render trial by jury universal, and this will form an immense improvement, and induce a much needed revolution in the administration of justice.

The law for the suspension of individual gnarantees, which had been presented to Congress by the

The law for the suspension of individual guarantees, which had been presented to Congress by the Minister of Internal Relations, in order to facilitate the prosecution and punishment of kidnappers and robbers, has not yet been adopted, and Congress closes the session this day. An influential section of the Liberals proclaim that the same end may and ought to be attained by improvements in the police organization and criminal legislation, without suspending guarantees. Probably the Congress will convene immediately for a special session, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory resolution may be come to about this important subject.

I am sorry to report that, not withstanding all the praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Marias Romero, the Finance Minister, the Government payments are beginning to fall into arrear, as a necessary consequence of

names a limited, the version of payments are constituted in the general poverty and paralyzation of trade, and this fact constitutes a great danger for the administration. On the 13th inst, the Treasury, after finishing payments for the last fortnight of December, to the Second Division of the army, commenced paying the Second Division of the army, commenced paying the lists of the civil and military offices for the same period, and on the 15th inst. Congressmen were paid their salaries for December. In the State of Jalisco they are in a worse predicament, for there the public officers were paid in November for September, and the kidnappers and robbers abound to a woeful ex-tent.

the kidnappers and robbers abound to a woeful extent.

In the States of Oajaca and San Luis Potosi the Governors have been impeached for infractions of their official duties, but I greatly fear that political animosities and personal antipathies are leading to an abuse of this great power for the safeguard of liberty and administrative order. In the State of Chihushua the savages have killed some people in the valley of San Buenaventura. Col. Terrazos, after an expedition of two months, returned to the Capital without having been able to find the Indians. In the new State of Moreles, Gen. Dr. Porfirio Diazis the favorite candidate for Governor. In Ganajunato the mining industry is at a very low obb, but it is announced that a bonanza's probable in the mineral district of La Luz. In the Capital the mineral district of La Luz. In the Catore the mine of San Augustin is in bonanza, and also the the mineral district of La Luz. In the Catoree the mine of San Augustin is in bonanza, and also the mine of Rosario in Pachuca, and in Zucatecas the mineral industry is in a flourishing condition. The discovery is reported of an abundant gold placer in Minillas, near Copala, 22 leagues from Mazatlan, and the last-named town is being lighted with gas under contract with Mr. Alfred Howell, who previously established there a cotton factory. In Port Angel an immense deposit of petroleum has been discovered, which promises to equal or exceed in importance that tablished there a cotton factory. In Port Angel an immense deposit of petroleum has been discovered, which promises to equal or exceed in importance that of Pennsylvania, and the oil can be run from some of the wells by piping direct into the ship's hold. There are also indications of gold in the same district. The telegraph line projected by the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz to connect the port of that name, Tuxpan, and Tampico, is being established, and may be completed by the end of February. Dr. Skelton has obtained the concession for a railway from Presidio or Paso del Norte to Guaymas, of any other port in the Gulf of California.

I am sorry to say that it is reported, with great appearance of truth, that the British Company for the completion of the railway from Vera Cruz to the capital have hitherto been unable to raise the necessary funds; and on their line the transit over the bridge of La Soledad has been prohibited by the Minister of Public Works until the Company of this cit, in a safer condition.

A new substance, resembling Scotch bog head cannel, has been offered to the Gas Company of this cit, has the later of the results of the Alforded a fair trial, because the results

and to the Vera Cruz Railroad Company of the edge and to the Vera Cruz Railroad Company, and is going to be afforded a fair trial, because the reside on a small scale are good.

In Cordova and Cosamalcapam no elections took place lately, because nobody appeared to vote.